(LVth YEAR.) THE (No. 2787.)

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1800.

VIENNA, April 10.

A COURIER arrived here on the 5th from Peterſburg, brought an account of the arrival there of the Landgrave of Furſtenberg.—This miniſter, in a private audience which he had of his Imperial majeſty of Ruſſia, delivered the diſpatches with which he was charged.

The ſame courier alſo announces that prince Suwarrow had alſo arrived at Peterſburg, and that he had been received in the moſt gracious manner, by his ſovereign, who had cauſed apartments to be prepared for him in the Imperial palace, which fully belies the report reſpecting the death of this warrior.

PARIS, April 2.

The Bien Informe gives the following account as the real cauſe of Suwarrow's diſgrace:

"The emperor Paul had undertaken ſeveral reforms, and had ordered the ſoldiers to change their light and large dreſs for the old ſtiff German uniform. He inſiſted upon their wearing powder and pomatum, inſtead of waſhing their hair every morning. They were alſo ordered to wear falſe tails. Suwarrow having received the orders, with the models for the ſoldiers tails, and the patterns for the ſize of the ſide buckles of the hair, ſaid, "Hair powder is not gunpowder, buckles are not pieces of cannon, and tails are not bayonets." The meaning was expreſſed in two kinds of Ruſſian meaſure, which became proverbial with the troops. Paul immediately recalled Suwarrow, and the murmurs of the troops only incited him to diſgrace his former favourite."

A letter from Peterſburg, dated 5 Germinal, February 26, ſays, "Marſhal Suwarrow is diſgraced. The emperor has deprived him of the title of Italicus, and prohibited the drums from beating before him according to cuſtom. The colours are no longer diſplayed as he paſſes, and his name is omitted in public prayers. He is accuſed of having cauſed the miſunderſtanding between the two Imperial courts."

In the ex-Venetian iſles, particularly at Corfu, ſerious diſturbances are ſaid to have broken out.

April 27.

The Journal de Paris of the 6th inſt. announces that the army of the Rhine has made a general movement, and that it is at this moment engaged.

[*Gazette de France*]

Hoſtilities have begun on the Rhine, and the army is at this moment engaged.

[*L'Ami des Loix.*]

The Publiciſte ſtates the ſame fact, as do ſeveral other journals, and mentions the momentary expectation of important intelligence from the Rhine.

LONDON, April 12.

Various and contradictory are the reports which of late have been in circulation, reſpecting the ſtate of preparation of the combined fleet at Breſt, and the object which it may at preſent have in view. It is well known that an armed force, from about 24 to 20,000 men, are now in readineſs to embark upon ſome ſecret expedition, upon the object of which we idly ſpeculate, or are led into a dangerous ſecurity. There appears, however, one circumſtance, of the truth of which we have no room to doubt, (namely, that general Humbert has arrived at Breſt, and is to take the command of the expedition) that pretty clearly points out Ireland as the place againſt which this armament has been planned with ſo much ſilence and myſtery; and to this opinion we are the more naturally inclined to lean, we know it to be the recorded opinion of Humbert, that with four thouſand effective men, he aſſerted on a former occaſion, that he might have over-run that country. At all events, the choice of ſuch a general, upon ſuch an occaſion, is rather an unequivocal proof of the nature of the ſervice in which he is now to be engaged.

If no alteration ſhall have been made by the orders lately ſent out to our commanders in the Mediterranean, the French army in Egypt which has capitulated to the grand vizier, is to have the protection of a Britiſh ſquadron as its convoy. One of the motives for this ſtipulation was, it is ſuppoſed, the apprehenſion of their being able to throw any ſuccours into Malta.

April 22.

The Hamburg mail has at length reſuſcitated marſhal Suwarrow, and reſtored him to the good graces of the emperor Paul of which it had deprived him. In confirmation of this intelligence, we are aſſured, that count Woronzow, has received letters which poſitively aſſert, that this celebrated warrior was in a fair way of recovery on the 22d of March; that he had previouſly, even to that date, diſpatched two couriers in ſucceſſion to Peterſburg; and that he would ſoon be able to pay his reſpects to the emperor in perſon.

Yeſterday evening we received by expreſs Paris Journals to the 20th inſtant, incluſive. The campaign on the Rhine is yet confined to ſkirmiſhes between the advanced poſts of the reſpective armies. The Auſtrians having fired on the French, the latter threw a few ſhot, in their turn, into Manheim. A parley enſued, and thus ended the affair. General Kray fortifies himſelf very ſtrongly in the Briſgau.

According to letters from Venice and other places, it appears, that the Auſtrian government has endeavoured to ſoothe the reſentment of the emperor Paul, by offering to ſurrender to him the fortreſs of Ancona and its dependencies.

In the two houſes of parliament, laſt night, the three firſt reſolutions of the union were moved and agreed to. The fourth reſolution, relative to the repreſentation, will be moved in the houſe of commons this evening. Probably the fifth, reſpecting the church, will alſo be moved. The ſixth article, which relates to commerce, is likely to give riſe to a good deal of diſcuſſion.

April 23.

Sir Home Popham is ſtated in the Moniteur, to have failed altogether in his miſſion to St. Peterſburg; and in another journal, under the article Berlin, it is added, that the Ruſſian troops in Guernſey and Jerſey, are alſo to be withdrawn.

April 24.

It is ſaid that the expedition to the Mediterranean is given up: and it is alſo mentioned, that general Sir Charles Steuart is going out to ſucceed earl Balcarras, as commander in chief of Jamaica; and he is to take with him a number of troops from Gibraltar and Minorca, which are to be replaced by the troops now embarked here.

The Moniteur has publiſhed an analyſis of fifty-nine papers, relative to the capitulation of Egypt and to the negotiations which preceded it, in which the politeneſs of Sir Sidney Smith to general Kleber is much praiſed. If we may give credit to the letters from Conſtantinople, the recovery of Egypt will not be ſo advantageous to the Porte as that power flattered itſelf. Far from being able to carry into execution freely the new plan of government which it had formed for that part of its empire, it ſeems that the beys wiſh to obtain poſſeſſion of their ancient authority, and claim this right with arms in their hands.

The chief conſul, who no longer talks of going to Dijon, ſtill continues to make all the military preparations which are in his power, and he indemnifies himſelf for the difficulty which he finds in procuring ſoldiers, and particularly money, by a multitude of acts and ordinances both military and civil.

He has changed the ancient ſyſtem of commands in fortreſſes, and has publiſhed a long order on that ſubject. General Bernadotte has been appointed in the place of general Brune, commander in chief of the army of the Weſt. The chief conſul probably intended, by this nomination, either to gain him over to his party, or to remove him from Paris.—The provinces of the Weſt are not the only parts in which the ſpirit of active oppoſition to the preſent government manifeſts itſelf. The diſturbances which broke out in the beginning of this year in the ſouth are not yet terminated.

It is ſtated, in letters by the Dublin mail of the 18 inſtant, which arrived yeſterday morning, that the ſtate priſoners confined in the gaols of Kilmainham and Newgate, have received official intimation, that government has no objection to their leaving Ireland and ſettling in any country not at war with his majeſty. Some of them are in conſequence of the notice, preparing to depart for America. It has, however, been declared, that they will not be ſuffered to remain for a ſingle day at large in the country.

April 30.

Yeſterday morning earl St. Vincent ſet off from London for Portſmouth, where he will hoiſt his flag on board the Ville de Paris, and with all convenient ſpeed proceed down the channel to ſucceed lord Bridport in the command of the fleet. His lordſhip is to have forty-one ſail of the line under him, with which he is to watch the enemy in Breſt.

In Poland a dangerous influenza rages, ſuppoſed to have been brought from Ruſſia. Above 1000 individuals are ſaid to be affected with this diſeaſe at Warſaw, where from 20 to 30 people die every day.

Downing-ſtreet, April 12.

The right honourable lord Keith, K. B. commander in chief of his majeſty's fleet in the Mediterranean, having by his proclamation, dated in Leghorn Roads, on the 12th of March laſt, declared the cities of Marſeilles, Toulon, and Nice, and the whole coaſt of the Rureva de Poneme to be in a ſtate of blockade; and the commanders, as well of his majeſty's ſhips of war, as of the ſhips of war belonging to his majeſty's allies, and ſerving under his lordſhip's orders, having been directed to enforce the ſaid blockade, by detaining and proceeding according to law againſt all ſuch veſſels as may be found attempting to infringe the ſame; notice is hereby given thereof, in order that all maſters and owners of neutral veſſels may govern themſelves accordingly.

Juſt as this paper was going to preſs, we received the Paris Journals to the 27th inſt. incluſive. The lateneſs of the hour obliges us, for this day to content ourſelves with giving the following extracts:

ARMY OF ITALY.

*Telegraphic diſpatch.*

"Albenga, 20 Germinal, April 10.

"The commander in chief to general Martilliere, commanding the 7th diviſion.

(Of the ſame date,) "General Souchet commanding the centre.

"We have taken 2100 priſoners, among whom are general baron d'Aſpre, and ſeveral officers of diſtinction. The commander in chief continues his ſucceſs.

(Signed) SOUCHET."

General Souchet, lieutenant of the general in chief, to general Buonaparte, firſt conſul of the French republic.

*Head quarters at Melogno,*
*26 Germinal, April 16.*

General—For ten days the army of Italy, has been engaged with the enemy. Finding myſelf detached from the army of the commander in chief, Maſſena, and having an opportunity of being able to give you intelligence of the army, I think it my duty to do ſo directly. On the 16th Germinal, general Melas attacked in perſon the heights of Savona. Lieutenant-general Souchet, who commanded them, withſtood, during the whole day, the attack of the enemy on Cadiburna and Montenotte, in order that he might be able to ſend to the fort of Savona what was neceſſary for its defence, and to effect his retreat to Genoa; for at the commencement of the day he could eaſily perceive that the enemy had ſuch a ſuperiority of forces that he could not hope to overcome them. He threw a garriſon of 700 men into the fort of Savona, and in the evening effected his retreat to Albiſſola.—The ſame day general Miollis was attacked on the Riviere di Lavente. He was at firſt obliged to fall back; but on the 17th general Maſſena advanced hither in perſon, beat the Auſtrians and took from them 2500 priſoners, among them are general d'Aſpre.

On the 20th, general Maſſena attacked the enemy at Saſello and Albiſſola. The affair continued the whole day, and on the 21ſt general Maſſena briſkly repulſed the enemy, and took from them a great number of priſoners.

On the 23d, 24th and 25th, general Maſſena had ſharp engagements, the reſult of which was conſtantly in our favour. He took from the enemy 4500 priſoners, 7 ſtandards, and ſix pieces of cannon.

On the 13th, however, I had evacuated the poſition of St. Jacques and had advanced to the line of Borgetto. The Madona de la Nave was taken and retaken ſeveral times. The Hungarian grenadiers ſuffered conſiderably at Melogno, where they were vigorouſly repulſed. The 17th and the grenadiers of the 34th diſtinguiſhed themſelves in a particular manner. Obſerving that the enemy were endeavouring to turn me, I determined to advance to the line of Borgetto. During this time, general Zablounouſki completely beat the diviſion of the enemy, which was debouching by Tanaro, and had already arrived at Pieva—he took from them 500 priſoners.

On the 19th, having received orders from general Maſſena to attack the enemy, I marched on the 20th. The troops took by aſſault and the bayonet the tower and redoubt of Melogno, with 400 priſoners, 12 of whom were officers. The chief of the battalion of Vedal, belonging to the 34th demi brigade was the firſt who ruſhed into the entrenchments. The colonel of the Auſtrian regiment of Orange was killed.

The numerous redoubts of Settepani were taken on the 21ſt. General Compere, with a part of the 7th light infantry, the grenadiers of the 34th and 10th, favoured by a very thick fog, ſurrounded the enemy, and took 1200 priſoners of the regiment of Hoff and of the prince of Orange, among whom are a major and two lieutenant-colonels.—One ſtandard only fell into our hands, the reſt having been concealed among the rocks.

My loſs in theſe different affairs, does not exceed *one hundred and twenty wounded* and *thirty killed!!!*—The loſs of the enemy independently of the priſoners, has been much greater.

Among the brave men whom the army has to regret, is Clavel, chief of battalion of the tenth. General Clauſel, who commanded theſe different expeditions, is entitled to much praiſe. The 7th light infantry and their commander, Boyer, particularly diſtinguiſhed themſelves.

On the 20th, general Clauſel was engaged the whole day on the ſmall hills in the neighbourhood of St. Jacques. He took priſoners 150 Hungarian grenadiers. Chevalier Chef du battalion, aſſiſtant to the adjutant-general Soligнac, was killed. We fought the whole day of the 22d. General Soligнac was wounded.

Gen. Oudinot, chief of the ſtaff, who was the bearer of diſpatches from the commander in chief, has

juſt joined me. I am on the heights of the Finale and Melogno. The 104th demi-brigade has juſt arrived. We are going to redouble our efforts for a general and deciſive attack.

*Oudinot, chief of the ſtaff, to Buonaparte, firſt conſul of the French republic.*

Head quarters, at La Pietra, 29 Germinal, April 19.

General, the continual movements which the commander in chief has been obliged to make ſince the 16th, (April 6) having prevented him from giving you intelligence, I think it proper to ſupply that deficiency. On that day the enemy attacked us on our whole line; they were repulſed on the right and in the centre. The army which the enemy have on Montenotte and St. Jacques will be briſkly attacked by Melogno and Saſſelle. If our troops attack with their uſual courage, which we have no reaſon to doubt, a great part of that corps will be ſurrounded. Lieutenant-general Soult, who commands the centre, which occupied Montenotte, on the extremity of its left, perceiving that the column which was advancing againſt him by Montenotte, was much more conſiderable than that under his command, and which had made a movement to the right to ſupport the Bochetta, evacuated the heights of Savona, and advanced to Albiſſola, to join the reſt of the army.

On the 17th, lieutenant-general Soult, after diſputing the poſition of St. Jacques and Melogno, retired to the line of Borghetto, in order to have time to receive there, intelligence from the commander in chief.

On the 21ſt, general Souchet attacked and retook the heights of Melogno. Maſſena commander in chief, and lieutenant-general Soult, by different manœuvres, drew the enemy into Valley of Albiſſola. All who oppoſed him there, were either killed or taken priſoners. General Miollis occupies, and commands in Genoa.

On theſe different days general Maſſena in perſon took 6000 priſoners, among whom are one general, two colonels, ſeveral majors, 100 officers, alſo ſeven ſtandards and ſix pieces of cannon; general Souchet, on his part, took in theſe different engagements 1800 priſoners, and one ſtandard—I have arrived here by orders of the commander in chief to concert with general Souchet, the movement which is to take place on the 1ſt Floreal, April 20.

Sir Charles Hamilton, who was taken in a packet on his paſſage from the Weſt-Indies, arrived in town on Saturday from France.—He ſtates that the chief conſul has departed for Dijon.

The baker's company attending reſpecting the aſſize of bread, were examined, and there appearing a conſiderable advance in the price of wheat, the court was under the diſagreeable neceſſity of raiſing the bread a whole aſſize, or two-pence in the peck loaf, to commence and take place to-morrow; the quartern loaf will then be ſold for 1s. 4. 3q.

## BOSTON, May 28.

A gentleman from Hiſpaniola informs us, that he was acquainted by Dr. Stevens, at Cape Francois, of the arrival at the city of St. Domingo, of a French frigate, in 34 days from Bourdeaux, which brought diſpatches inveſting general Touſſaint Louverture with the chief military command of the iſland, confirming Rouame in his agency, and directing Rigaud to return to France. He alſo learnt, that orders were received by this frigate reſpecting the conduct of the Guadaloupean privateers; but of what nature he could not aſcertain.

## NEW-YORK, June 2.

A reſpectable merchant of this city is ſaid to have received advice, that a ticket which he held in the Engliſh lottery, is drawn the higheſt prize, viz. *Thirty thouſand pounds ſterling.*

June 3.

An important improvement in ſhoes and boots.

The following method of preparing water proof leather, at a very ſmall expence, will be found invariably to ſucceed; take one pint of drying oil, two ounces of yellow wax, two ounces of ſpirits of turpentine, and one ounce of Burgundy pitch, melted carefully over a ſlow fire; with this compoſition new ſhoes and boots are to be rubbed, in the ſun or at diſtance from the fire, with a ſponge, as often as they become dry, until they are fully ſaturated; the leather then is impervious to wet, the ſhoes and boots laſt much longer, and acquire ſoftneſs and pliability; and thus prepared, are the moſt effectual preſervative againſt cold and chilblains.

## PHILADELPHIA, June 2.

*Extract of a letter from captain Talbot, of the United States frigate Conſtitution, to the ſecretary of the navy, dated 12th May, 1800.*

"I have now to acquaint you, Sir, that I have for ſome time ſince been meditating an enterprize againſt a French armed ſhip, lying at Port Plate, protected by her own guns, and a fort of three heavy cannon. It was my firſt intention to have gone in with the Conſtitution, and to have ſilenced the fort and ſhip, which had all her guns on one ſide to co-operate with the fort in defending againſt any hoſtile force. But after the beſt information I could gain, I found it to be ſomewhat dangerous to approach the entrance of the harbour with a ſhip of the draught of water of the Conſtitution. Having detained the ſloop Sally, which had left Port Plate but a few days before, and which was to have returned there again previous to her ſailing to the U. S. I conceived this ſloop would be a ſuitable veſſel for a diſguiſe; I therefore manned her at ſea, from the Conſtitution, with about ninety brave ſeamen and marines; the latter were to be commanded by captain Carmick and lieutenant Amory, when on ſhore; but the entire command of this detachment I gave to Mr. Hall, my firſt lieut. who entered the harbour of Port Plate yeſterday in open day, and approached the fort and ſhip with his men in the hold of the ſloop, except five or ſix to work her in. They ran along ſide of the ſhip, and boarded her ſword in hand, without the loſs of a man killed or wounded. At the moment the ſhip was boarded, and agreeably to my plan, capt. Carmick and lieut. Amory landed with the marines, up to their necks in water, and ſpiked up the cannon in the fort, before the commanding officer in the caſtle had time to recollect or prepare himſelf for defence. Perhaps no enterprize of the ſame moment was ever better executed; and I feel myſelf under great obligations to lieut. Hall, capt. Carmic and lieut. Amory, for their avidity in undertaking to execute this enterprize, and for the handſome manner in which they performed this bold and daring undertaking.

"The prize ſhip mounts four ſixes and two nines; ſhe was formerly the Britiſh Packet Sandwich, and from the boaſting publications at the Cape, and from the declarations of the officers, it appears that ſhe is the faſteſt ſailer that ſwims! and that ſhe run three or four years, it I forget not, as a privateer out of France, and with greater ſucceſs than any other that ever ſailed out of their ports. She is a beautiful copper-bottomed ſhip; her cargo conſiſts principally of ſugar and coffee."

It is ſaid to have been officially announced, that an Engliſh ſquadron is to blockade Marſeilles, Toulon, Nice, and other ports in the Mediterranean.

A German author, for the purpoſe of bringing into a narrow compaſs and conciſe view, the duties of the married ſtate, has juſt publiſhed thirteen volumes of large folio on the ſubject.

June 6.

*Extract of a letter from Edward Preble, Eſq; commander of the United States frigate Eſſex, to the ſecretary of the navy, dated 13th March, 1800.*

Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope.

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you, that I arrived here on the 11th inſtant, with the Eſſex frigate under my command. The manner in which I have been received by the admiral, Sir Roger Curtis, and the governor, Sir George Young, has been honourable to our flag, and highly flattering to me.

The day after leaving Newport, a ſnow ſtorm came on, and we parted with the three merchant veſſels under convoy, and on the 12th January, in a heavy gale of wind, in lat. 38, 23, N. long. 54, 9, W. loſt ſight of the Congreſs, not being able to carry ſail to keep up with her without hazarding the loſs of my maſts.

The 24th of January, in lat. 16, 25, N. long. 28, 30, W. our main-maſt was diſcovered to be very badly ſprung between decks, every exertion was made to ſecure it and on the 26th that object was completed.

I begin to fear ſome accident had happened to the Congreſs, and if ſhe does not arrive by the time I am ready for ſea, I ſhall not wait a moment for her, but make the beſt of my way to the port of deſtination, and as the Eſſex is a remarkable faſt ſailer I am in hopes to reach it in ſeaſon to anſwer the objects government had in view in ſending me out.

The Britiſh have ſix men of war here; four of which are two deckers, one frigate and a ſloop, ſome of which have lately returned from a cruiſe off the Iſle of France, after having chaſed on ſhore, and burnt Le Precieuſe French frigate, the only one which the French had remaining in the Indian ſeas.

The day after my arrival, each of the captains of the men of war waited on me on board the Eſſex, with their compliments of congratulation, and I was invited to dine with the admiral on the day following. I received the ſame attention from the governor—they both appeared to be diſpoſed to render me every ſervice in their power, and to make my ſtay here as pleaſant as poſſible. I have this day been preſented with a paper from Bombay, which contains the order of the governor of the Iſle of France, for the confiſcation of all American property—I am told here the French have ſeveral privateers, about the Streights of Sunda, and I am in hopes the ſuperior ſailing of the Eſſex will enable me to pick up ſome of them—Every exertion ſhall be uſed for that purpoſe.

## *Annapolis, June 12.*

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New York (a member of congreſs) to his friend in this city, dated May 28, 1800.*

"I have great pleaſure in anſwering your favour of the 23d, becauſe I can do it in a manner that I am ſure will give you ſatisfaction. We have inſtead of *one* a decided majority of twenty-two republicans in our houſe of aſſembly, and the oppoſite party have no claim (giving them every doubtful vote) to more than ſeven in the ſenate; ſo that the reſult is a majority of fifteen on a joint ballot for the republican candidates for the preſidency; a majority that no circumſtance will leſſen, but that many local and private cauſes will neceſſarily increaſe. You may aſſert this ſtatement without fear of contradiction."

From a Philadelphia paper.

ELEPHANTINE OX,

To be ſeen, at the Circus, Fifth-ſtreet,

Admittance 11 pence.

IT is the largeſt ox ever exhibited in America, raiſed in Morris county, New-Jerſey, by Mr. Fiſh, and purchaſed by the ſubſcriber. It meaſures 17 feet 3 inches from the noſe to the tail, excluſive of the bruſh; 6 feet 2½ inches high, and the girth 9 feet 3½ inches. It is larger than the noted Blackwell ox, which was killed at Darlington in 1799, and which is ſaid to be the largeſt ox ſeen in England before that period.

Thoſe who are deſirous of ſeeing this wonderful animal ſhould come ſoon, or it will be removed.

AMASA HOLDRIDGE.

N. B. This animal was meaſured by Mr. Peale, proprietor of the Muſeum, and weighed at the ſcales in this city—weight 2996 lb.

June 5th.

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By order of the High Court of Chancery will be SOLD, at PUBLIC AUCTION, the following property, part of the eſtate of RICHARD A. CONTEE, Eſq;

ON Tueſday the eighth day of July next, at eleven o'clock, at Sparrow's tavern, in the town of Queen-Anne, one lot, adjoining the town, on which is a well conſtructed tan-yard, now in complete order.

On Wedneſday the ninth, at eleven o'clock, at Greenwell's tavern, in the town of Upper-Marlborough, ſeveral lots, beautifully ſituated between the tobacco warehouſes and court-houſe of the town, on which are two ſmall dwelling houſes, the houſe now occupied by Meſſrs. John and Charles Hodges, as a ſtore, well calculated for the purpoſe, and ſituated on an eligible part of the town.

Alſo two handſome ſaddle horſes.

On Thurſday the tenth, at eleven o'clock, at Flaerten's tavern, in the town of Bladenſburg, one lot, including a commodious two ſtory dwelling houſe, and a productive garden, ſituated on the main ſtreet, near ſaid tavern, and under rent to Mr. Scott.

On Friday the eleventh, at eleven o'clock, at Semmes's tavern, in George-town, twenty-one acres and one quarter of an acre of land, on Rock creek, adjoining Deakins's mills, and the ſeat of Guſtavus Scott, Eſq; which, to accommodate purchaſers, will be laid off in lots, to contain from two to four acres each, ſome of them afford handſome elevated ſituations for buildings, commanding a delightful view of the city of Waſhington, and the country around, and others by ſituation and ſoil moſt admirably calculated for gardens, being diſtant from the city but a few hundred yards. This land, it is ſuppoſed by good judges, can furniſh five hundred cords of wood and rail ſtuff to encloſe it. A credit of ninety days will be given, on the purchaſers paſſing their notes, with approved endorſers, negotiable at the bank of Columbia, for payment of the purchaſe money, on payment of which the truſtees are empowered to give proper conveyances.

GASSAWAY RAWLINGS,
DENNIS MAGRUDER,
Truſtees of Richard A. Contee.

June 7, 1800.

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In CHANCERY, May 31, 1800.

*Zachariah Owens* vs *The heirs of Solomon Groves*

THE object of this bill is to obtain a decree for a conveyance from the heirs of Solomon Groves, who died inteſtate, and who, in his life-time, bargained and ſold certain tracts or parcels of land, as deſcribed in ſaid bill, to the complainant; viz. QUEBEC and RENTON RESURVEYED, containing 182 acres, for the ſum of £. 450. And whereas John Groves, one of the ſons of ſaid Solomon Groves, and Sarah Cheney, who intermarried with Elijah Cheney, and Martha Harvey, who intermarried with James Harvey, and Elizabeth Sanders, who intermarried with James Sanders, and Rachel Owings, who intermarried with Jacob Owings, and Eleanor King, who intermarried with Thomas King, they, the ſaid females, being daughters of the ſeid Solomon Groves, are ſtated in the ſaid bill to be out of the juriſdiction of the chancery court, and reſide in parts unknown; it is therefore, on motion of the complainant, ordered, that he cauſe a copy of this order to be inſerted at leaſt three times in the Maryland Gazette before the fourth day of July next, to the intent that the parties, or any other perſon who may be intereſted in their behalf, may have notice of the complainant's application to this court, and of the object of his bill, and may be warned to appear here in perſon, or by a ſolicitor, on or before the fourth day of November next, to ſhew cauſe wherefore a decree ſhould not paſs as prayed.

True copy.

Teſt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

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In CHANCERY, June 5, 1800.

JAMES BROWN,

An inſolvent of Charles county,

MAKES application as a trader, by petition to the chancellor, in writing, praying the benefit of the act of the laſt ſeſſion for his relief, there is annexed to his petition a ſchedule of his property, and a liſt of his creditors, on oath, as by the ſaid act is required; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that he appear before the chancellor, in the chancery office, on the ſecond day of January next, for the purpoſe of taking the oath by the ſaid act required, in preſence of his creditors, and that, by cauſing a copy of this order to be inſerted three weeks ſucceſſively before the ſecond day of July next, in the Maryland Gazette, he give notice to his creditors to attend on the ſaid ſecond day of January next, for the purpoſe of recommending a truſtee for their benefit, and to lodge with the chancellor, within ſix months from the time of the laſt publication, (if they ſhall think fit) their diſſent to his being admitted to the benefit of the ſaid act.

Teſt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, in the State of Maryland, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of ZACHARIAH HOWS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 10th day of June, 1800.

SAMUEL BUSEY, Administrator.

## Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, near the mouth of Seneca, Montgomery county, on Saturday night the 7th inst. a negro man named BOB, between 30 and 40 years of age, about 5 feet 4 inches high, has an impediment in his speech, lean face, moves but slow, and carries himself very strait, he has a very grim look; had on when he went away a pair of linen trousers and shirt, a pair of old shoes, an old hat, and green round jacket, and carried with him a blanket, one pair of trousers, and two old shirts. Whoever takes up said negro, and secures him in gaol, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by

w 3 PETER BOWIE.

N. B. All masters of vessels and others are forewarned harbouring or carrying off said fellow, at their peril.

June 9, 1800.

Received by the last arrivals from LONDON and LIVERPOOL,

A GENERAL assortment of seasonable GOODS, among which are, seins and sein twine, all of which the subscriber offers for sale, on the lowest terms, for cash, or on the usual credit to his punctual customers.

JAMES MACKUBIN.

June 4, 1800.

Will be SOLD, to the HIGHEST BIDDER, on Friday the 1st day of August next,

THE subscriber's plantation, whereon he now dwelleth, within one mile and a half of Upper-Marlborough, sixteen of the Federal City, and sixteen to Alexandria, supposed to contain 345 acres; there are on the premises, a very convenient house, with all the necessary buildings, in good repair, a new and well enclosed yard and garden, with a variety of excellent fruit of almost every kind, two valuable meadows, and a sufficiency of timber and wood to support the land. A further description is thought unnecessary, as those who wish to purchase may first view the property. The terms of sale are, one third of the money, with interest, to be paid on the first day of December next, one third, with interest on the whole, on the first day of October, 1801, and the balance on the first day of October, 1802. Bonds, with good security, will be required. On the same day, and on the same terms as above, will be offered for sale, a lot containing 15 acres, more or less, on which is erected one of the best-fixed distilleries probably in this state, with stills and every thing necessary to commence the business immediately.

w 9 COLMORE BEANS.

P. S. I will treat privately for the above property at any time before the day of Sale.

Prince-George's county, Maryland,
May 27, 1800.

In CHANCERY, May 22, 1800.

REZIN DAVIDGE,

An insolvent debtor of Anne Arundel county,

HAVING this day applied to the chancellor, by petition, stating that he was in the sheriff's custody, for debt, contracted before the passage of the act for the relief of him and others, and having been brought before the chancellor, and having taken the oath by the said act prescribed for the delivery of his property, &c. and having thereupon been discharged from the said custody; it is ordered, that on the day appointed for the meeting of him and his creditors, in the chancery office, viz. the 16th day of December next, he shall answer such interrogatories as his creditors shall propose to him, and that, for giving notice to his creditors, he cause a copy of this order to be inserted next week, and the two following weeks, in the Maryland Gazette.

True copy.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

In CHANCERY, May 23, 1800.

*Alexander Frazier's creditors*
*against*
*His heirs.*

THE chancellor, on application at any time after the 10th of July next, will decide on any claim against the estate of the said Alexander Frazier, which has not yet been passed; provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette three times before the fifteenth day of June next.

Depositions taken, before a single magistrate, will be received as evidence of any of the claims aforesaid. The rules prescribed for the orphans court with respect to claims against deceased persons, are adopted in the chancery court, and claims passed by an orphans court are generally passed by the chancellor, unless the same are disputed.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD.
Reg. Cur. Can.

## Public Sale.

In pursuance of the last will and testament of JOSHUA FRAZIER, late of Baltimore county, deceased, will be SOLD, on the premises, in the city of Annapolis, on the 17th of June next, if fair, if not the first fair day, on a liberal credit,

ALL the REAL ESTATE of the said JOSHUA FRAZIER, consisting of several houses and lots.

RICHARD FRAZIER, Executor.

May 31, 1800.

## This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Baltimore county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of JOSHUA FRAZIER, late of Baltimore county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the first day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 31st day of May, 1800.

RICHARD FRAZIER, Executor.

## Private Tuition.

THE parents of those young ladies who would not find it convenient to attend a public school, are hereby respectfully informed, that the subscriber would attend on a few young ladies, who might meet at one certain place, two or three hours each day, and instruct them in reading, writing, English grammar, arithmetic, and geography. Those who may deem it of utility will please to apply for terms, &c. to their most obedient servant,

P. CURRAN.

Annapolis, May 21, 1800.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the next county court, for Charles county, for a commission to mark and bound my tract of land, situate in said county, called GRIMES's DITCH, pursuant to an act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

NATHANIEL CHAPMAN.

April 29, 1800.

## NOTICE.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from crediting my wife LAVINA NEVITT, on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting after this date, in consequence of her having eloped from my bed and board, and has bound me over to the peace without any just provocation.

CHARLES NEVITT.

May 24, 1800.

In CHANCERY, May 23, 1800.

WILLIAM THOMPSON,

An insolvent debtor of Charles county,

MAKES application as a trader, by petition, to the chancellor, in writing, praying the benefit of an act passed for his relief and others, there is annexed to his petition a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as by the said act is required; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that he appear before the chancellor, in the chancery office, on the nineteenth day of December next, for the purpose of taking the oath by the said act required, in presence of his creditors, and that, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, once in each of three successive weeks, before the twentieth day of June next, he give notice to his creditors to attend on the said nineteenth day of December, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to lodge with the chancellor, within six months from the time of the last publication, (if they shall think fit) their dissent to his being admitted to the benefit of the said act.

True copy,

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

## Notice is hereby given,

TO all persons having claims against the estate of JOHN BULLEN, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, to appear on the first day of July next, at Mr. WILLIAM CATON's tavern, in the said city, between the hours of ten and twelve, A. M. with their claims against the deceased, properly authenticated, at which time the assets then in hand will be divided among, and paid to, the several creditors of the deceased, in such proportion and manner as the law directs.

THOMAS JENINGS, Administrator with the will annexed.

Annapolis, May 14, 1800.

## Fifteen Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, on the 21st of February, a negro man named DICK, about forty years of age, five feet six inches high, round full face, large eyes, very bow legged, slow of speech, and fond of smoking a pipe, he is a methodist preacher; took along with him a country cloth coat, and one gray coloured, and breeches, two osnabrig shirts, short kersey coat and trousers, shoes nailed. Whoever takes up the said negro, and secures him in any gaol, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home all reasonable charges, paid by me

w 3 HUGH DRUMMOND.

February 24, 1800.

## HIGH FLYER,

Will stand to cover mares this season at South River ferry, four miles from Annapolis, from the 15th of April to the 15th of July, at twenty dollars each, if credit is required, or fifteen dollars each, and one dollar to the groom, if the money is sent with the mares, or paid by the end of the season.

HIGH FLYER is sixteen hands high, a blood bay, with a star and one white foot, and is the largest full bred horse ever imported into this country. The owners of this horse's colts have been offered from 600 to 1000 dollars for them, both in Pennsylvania and Maryland. High Flyer was bred by Richard Tattersall, got by his High Flyer, which won upwards of 7000 guineas, and was never beat. Thistle, the dam of High Flyer, was got by Syphon, she was the dam of Mr. Hutchison's Thistle, which was a good runner, his grand-dam by Cade, she was the dam of Mr. Shaltoe's Hunter Omnium, Herald, and Miss Barfoth, his great-grand-dam by Partner, she was the dam of Toy, Madam, the dam of Twig, Drowsey, Torismond, Alcides, the dam of Young Cade, the dam of Omnium Filly, by Cade, the dam of Prioten and Villager, all capital runners, his great-great-grand-dam by Matchless, great-great-great grand dam by Brimmer, his great-great-great-great-grand-dam by Place's White Turk, and out of a Layton Barb mare.

LEEBOO, the first colt of High Flyer's get, that has started, out of a full bred mare, won three races in as many days last fall, ought to enhance this horse's stock. The most capital sted horses in England do not get one colt in ten good runners. The reason of High Flyer's standing this season at fifteen dollars each mare is the want of money in this state; if High Flyer was in England, and so capital a colt as Leeboo had made three such races, High Flyer would have stood at twenty guineas each mare. Good grass will be provided for mares at 3/9 per week, every attention paid them, but will not be answerable for accidents or escapes.

JOHN CRAGGS.

## Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 19th of October last, negro JACOB, 35 years of age, about 6 feet high, smooth face, high forehead, his wool growing in a peak leaves his temples bare, speaks low and rather hoarse; had on and took with him when he went away, a brownish cotton coat, a blue coarse short coat with metal buttons, old breeches, osnabrig shirt, and a match coat blanket; his Sunday apparel, a purple cloth coat with gimmed buttons, nankeen breeches, mixed worsted stockings, and half boots; he professes to be a Methodist, and has been in the practice of preaching of nights; it is expected he is harbouring about the city of Annapolis, West river, South river, South river Neck, or Queen Anne, as he has a wife at Miss Murdoch's. Whoever takes up and secures said fellow in any gaol, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by

THOMAS GIBBS, living near Queen-Anne.

N. B. All masters of vessels and others are forewarned harbouring, employing, or carrying off said fellow at their peril.

T. G.

March 7, 1800.

## SAMUEL HUTTON,

### Coach-Maker, Corn-Hill-street,

MAKES and repairs all sorts of carriages in the neatest and most fashionable manner, and on the most reasonable terms. He also wants to purchase a parcel of good white ash timber, 13 feet long, and 2¼ thick, if in plank, and the same length if in logs.

N. B. He has a number of carriages, new and old, on hand, of different sorts, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms. He will take one or two apprentices to the above business.

## LA FAYETTE

Is in high order, and will stand this season at the subscriber's, on Severn,

LA FAYETTE is a bright sorrel, handsomely marked with white in his face and legs, nine years old, full 15½ hands high; he is handsomely formed, and equal as to bone, sinew and action, to any horse bred in America. He was got by the imported horse Venetian, his dam by Little Figure, out of a fine imported mare. La Fayette will cover mares at five dollars, or two barrels of corn, each mare, and a quarter of a dollar to the groom, if paid by the first of November next, if not then paid seven dollars will be charged. Good pasturage at 3/9 per week, but will not be answerable for accidents or escapes.

AUGUSTINE GAMBRILL.

April 10, 1800.

## Twenty Dollars Reward.

ELOPED from the plantation of the subscriber, on the 4th instant, a dark Mulatto man named HUMPHREY, about twenty-two years of age, of a good countenance, well set, and about five feet eight inches high, he has been employed as a waiting man from being a small boy, has lived in Richmond, is acquainted with several of the upper counties in Virginia, and with several parts of Maryland; he took with him some country cotton shirts, a pale black cloth coat, and a variety of better cloathing. If taken in this county and brought home I will pay five dollars, if brought more than twenty miles ten dollars, and if brought from the State of Maryland twenty dollars, and whoever will secure him in any public gaol, so that I get him again, shall receive ten dollars.

SARAH HOOE.

Hooe's Ferry, King George county,
Virginia, May 10, 1800.

## GIDEON WHITE,

HAS JUST RECEIVED, FOR SALE,

From LEE's and Co. Patent and Family Medicine ſtore Baltimore,

A freſh ſupply of the following valuable medicines:

### DR. HAMILTON'S GRAND RESTORATIVE,

IS recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the ſpeedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which reſult from diſſipated pleaſures—juvenile indiſcretions—reſidence in climates unfavourable to the conſtitution—the immoderate uſe of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other deſtructive intemperance—the unſkilful or exceſſive uſe of mercury—the diſeaſes peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad layings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extenſive experience to be abſolutely unparalled in the cure of—nervous diſorders, conſumptions, lowneſs of ſpirits, loſs of appetite, impurity of the blood, hyſterical affections, inward weakneſſes, violent cramps in the ſtomach and back, indigeſtion, melancholy, gout in the ſtomach, pains in the limbs, relaxations, involuntary emiſſions, ſeminal weakneſſes, obſtinate gleets, fluor albus, (or whites) impotency, barrenneſs, &c. &c.

This medicine is perfectly different in its qualities and operation from thoſe hot and irritating drugs ſo frequently propoſed for ſimilar purpoſes, and which only recommend themſelves by the dangerous rapidity of their effects, and which acting as temporary, but violent ſtimulus on the nervous ſyſtem infallibly produce greater evils than thoſe they are intended to remove.

The principal operation of this remedy is in the ſtomach, reſtoring the digeſtive powers, and ſending from that organ new health and vigour into every part of the ſyſtem; it enriches and purifies the blood without inflaming it; braces, without ſtimulating too violently the nervous ſyſtem; ſtrengthens the ſecretory veſſels and the general habit; brings back the muſcular fibres to their natural and healthy tone; and reſtores that nutrition which immoderate evacuations have deſtroyed, and whoſe loſs had thrown the whole frame into languor and debility.

The reſtorative is abſolutely above all recommendation in removing thoſe weakneſſes and infirmities with which many females are afflicted, the conſequences of difficult and painful labours, or of injudicious treatment therein.

The moſt obſtinate ſeminal gleets; and the moſt diſtreſſing caſes of fluor albus in females fall particularly under the province of this reſtorative—ſpeedily yield to its benign operation, and are radically cured, by correcting and purifying the acrimonious humours, reſtoring a proper degree of tenſion to the relaxed fibres, and ſtrengthening the weakened organs.

In caſes of extremity where the long prevalence and obſtinacy of diſeaſe has brought on a general impoveriſhment of the ſyſtem, exceſſive debility of the whole frame, and a waſting of the fleſh which no nouriſhment or cordial could repair, a perſeverance in the uſe of this medicine has performed the moſt aſtoniſhing cures.

The grand reſtorative is prepared in pills as well as in a fluid form, which aſſiſts conſiderably in producing a gradual and laſting effect. Their virtues remain unimpaired for years in any climate.

### DR. HAMILTON'S

*Genuine Eſſence and Extract of Muſtard.*

FOR the cure of rheumatiſm, gout, rheumatic gout, palſy, lumbago, numbneſs, white-ſwellings, chilblains, ſprains, bruiſes, acute and chronic rheumatiſm.

Many perſons have been much diſappointed by purchaſing medicines under the name of Eſſence of Muſtard, which are perfectly different from this remedy—the ſuperior qualities of which Dr. Hamilton begs leave to prove by the following cures, ſelected from a numerous liſt.

From captain DAWS, Arch-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

Dear Sir,

AS you think it will be uſeful, you are at liberty to publiſh my teſtimony in favour of Hamilton's Eſſence and Extract of Muſtard.

I have been about four years much afflicted with the rheumatiſm in my ſhoulders, and ſometimes ſo violently affected as to prevent me from moving my arms, and I was never free from ſevere pain in ſome part or other.—I have been at much expence, and tried a good deal of medicine to no purpoſe; I purchaſed a bottle of drops, advertiſed under a title ſimilar to your medicine, but experienced the moſt excrutiating ſmart from its application, which obliged me to deſiſt.—At length I was adviſed by Dr. Biggs to try Hamilton's Eſſence and Extract of Muſtard, from which I found immediate relief, and by the uſe of three boxes and two bottles, I have recovered a ſtate of perfect health and ſtrength—I ſhall take a good ſupply to ſea, and never be without ſo valuable a medicine in my poſſeſſion.

I am, &c,

October 4, 1799. I. R. DAWS.

From Mr. Charles Willet, Plaſterer, Pratt-ſtreet, Baltimore.

Sir,

I SEND you the particulars of my cure by Hamilton's Eſſence and Extract of Muſtard, that you may make it known for the benefit of others. About two months ago I ſtrained my right knee ſo violently by a fall, that I was unable to walk without a crutch, I tried Britiſh oil, oppodeldoc and other medicines, but grew conſiderably worſe, and the part became inflamed and ſwelled to a conſiderable degree, when I was recommended to the Eſſence of Muſtard, and by uſing two bottles I was able to walk in leſs than a week, and am now as hearty as ever.

Dec. 30, 1799. CHARLES WILLET.

Mr. Henry Reeſe, Butcher, Proprietor of No. 24, Centre market-houſe, Baltimore.

Sir,

ABOUT two months ago, your valuable medicine proved of ſingular ſervice to me, I was not able to move from my room for upwards of a fortnight, with the rheumatiſm or rheumatic gout in my left foot and ancle, when Dr. Buchanan recommended the Eſſence of Muſtard, as the only medicine to be depended on, and directed me where to procure it, and by uſing leſs than a quarter of a bottle and a few of the pills, I was able to ride to market next day, and have been perfectly free from my complaint ever ſince.

Jan. 4, 1800. HENRY REESE.

Mrs. Mary M'Crae, wife of Mr. George M'Crae, grocer, Bond-ſtreet, Fell's Point, was perfectly cured (by perſevering in the uſe of Hamilton's Eſſence and Extract of Muſtard) of a rheumatic complaint of eleven years ſtanding. The greateſt part of laſt winter ſhe was unable to dreſs or undreſs without aſſiſtance, ſhe had the beſt medical advice both in Europe and America without effect.

### DR. HAMILTON'S *celebrated* WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

Which have relieved upwards of eighteen thouſand perſons of all ages, within nine months paſt, in various dangerous complaints, ariſing from worms, and from foulneſs or obſtructions in the ſtomach and bowels—they are a remedy ſuited to every age and conſtitution, contain nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and are ſo mild in their operation that they cannot injure the moſt delicate pregnant lady, or the tendereſt infant of a week old, ſhould no worms exiſt in the body, but will, without pain or griping, cleanſe the ſtomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offenſive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal diſorders.

### THE PERSIAN LOTION,

*So celebrated amongſt the faſhionable throughout Europe,*

As an invaluable coſmetic, perfectly innocent and ſafe, free from any corroſive and repellent minerals, (the baſis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing cutaneous blemiſhes of the face and ſkin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, pits after the ſmall-pox, inflammatory redneſs, ſcurfs, tetters, ringworms, ſunburns, prickly heat, premature wrinkles, &c.

The Perſian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, inſenſible perſpiration which is eſſential to the health—Yet its ſalutary effects are ſpeedy and permanent, rendering the ſkin delicately ſoft and ſmooth, improving the complexion and reſtoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handſome one, more ſo.

### HAHN's ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

*Celebrated for*

Evacuating ſuperfluous bile, and preventing its morbid ſecretion—removing obſtinate coſtiveneſs, and reſtoring loſt appetite.

### INFALLIBLE AGUE AND FEVER DROPS.

Thouſands can teſtify of their being cured by theſe drops, after the bark and every other medicine has proved ineffectual; and not one in an hundred has had occaſion to take more than one, and numbers not half a bottle.

### DR. HAHN'S TRUE AND GENUINE GERMAN CORN PLASTER.

An infallible remedy for corns, ſpeedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

### CHURCH's GENUINE COUGH DROPS,

*A ſovereign, ſpeedy and effectual remedy in*

| | |
|---|---|
| Head-aches, | Sore throats, |
| Catarrhs, | Wheezings, |
| Shortneſs of breath, | Congeraled phlegm, |
| Ticklings in the throat, | Spitting of blood, |
| Tightneſs of the cheſt, | Soreneſs of the breaſt and |
| Hooping cough, | ſtomach, &c. &c. |

*Aſthmas and conſumptions,*

And all diſorders of the breaſts and lungs.

### SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH,

*Warranted an infallible and immediate cure at once uſing.*

Being the moſt ſpeedy, effectual, and pleaſant remedy ever offered to the public, and for the ſatisfaction of the timorous, the proprietor *maketh oath*, that this ointment doth not contain a ſingle particle of mercury or any other pernicious ingredient in its compoſition, and may be uſed with the moſt perfect ſafety by pregnant women and on infants newly born.

### *PATENT* INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,

For the cure of

*Venerial complaints of every deſcription.*

An extenſive trial of near four years has proved the Vegetable Specific to be effectual in expelling the venerial virus, however deeply rooted in the conſtitution, and has reſtored health to many who have been brought to the grave, by the improper adminiſtration of mercury. Within this period upwards of four thouſand patients have experienced its ſalutary effects.

With the medicine is given a deſcription of the ſymptoms which obtain in every ſtage of the diſeaſe with copious directions for their treatment, ſo as to accompliſh a perfect cure in the ſhorteſt time, and with the leaſt inconvenience poſſible.

Thoſe who wiſh to purchaſe any of the above articles are cautioned againſt the impoſition of inferior medicines, and to inquire for them only of *Mr. Gideon White.*

Wholeſale purchaſers allowed a liberal profit by addreſſing to Rd. Lee, and Co. Baltimore.

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A New Edition

OF THE

## LAWS of MARYLAND,

Compiled by WILLIAM KILTY, Eſquire,

Attorney at Law,

Under the authority of the Legiſlature,

And now publiſhing by

FREDERICK GREEN, printer to the State.

Subſcriptions for the above mentioned publication are received by Meſſrs. Thomas and Caldcleugh, No. 141, Baltimore-ſtreet, Baltimore; by the clerks of the ſeveral counties, and by the printer hereof.

The ſubſcription to the above will be cloſed in May, and the price conſiderably enhanced to non-ſubſcribers, there being only three hundred ſets for ſale.

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JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be ſold at the Printing-Office,

Price, One Dollar,

# The LAWS OF MARYLAND,

Paſſed November Seſſion, 1799.

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### Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber living on the north ſide of Severn river, in Anne-Arundel county, on Thurſday the 10th inſtant, a negro man named GEORGE WILLIAMS, of a yellow complexion, 32 or 34 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, has a round full face, ſtout made, and walks upright, is ſmooth ſpoken, but a great liar, he is fond of playing on the violin, commonly wears his hair plaited and queued; had on when he ran off a blue jacket, oſnabrig ſhirt, ſhort white country cloth breeches, and good ſhoes: he is of a ſaucy diſpoſition, but if reſolutely ſpoken to is a great coward. I bought him of Mr. Albright, who had him of Mr. Walker, near Patapſco ferry; he took an axe and wedges with him: I expect he will go to cut wood, and pretend he is free; he ſtole a batteau in Dividing creek; I ſuppoſe he will croſs the bay and go on the eaſtern ſhore, or may be to Baltimore, from thence puſh for Pennſylvania. He went away with a negro man who calls himſelf JOSHUA JOICE, a free man, but he confeſſes to ſome of my people he was a ſlave and ſold from the eaſtern ſhore to Georgia, and ran away from there to this country; he is above 6 feet high, ſtout made, of an uncommon ſtrength, wanting two fore teeth, one above and one below, ſpeaks very ſlow, and very lazy, dreſſed with a blue jacket, beaver hat, oſnabrig ſhirt, white country cloth narrow trouſers, very old ſhoes and ſtockings, his hair plaited and queued likewiſe, of a yellow complexion; if they do not puſh for Pennſylvania will cut wood ſome where, but they will be known directly, becauſe they are both great rogues. Whoever takes up the ſaid negro, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, including what the law allows, and reaſonable charges if brought home.

J. F. LEFEBVRE.

March 19, 1800.

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JUST RECEIVED,

And to be SOLD at this office,

Price one eighth of a dollar,

## The WILL OF General George Waſhington.

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## NOTICE.

THE ſubſcriber hereby gives public notice, that he will attend at Elk-Ridge Landing on Monday the twenty-third day of June next, at Pig Point on Saturday the twenty-eighth, and on all other days throughout the ſaid month at the office of inſpection in the city of Annapolis, for the purpoſe of receiving entries of ſtills, and iſſuing of licences to thoſe diſtillers who require them, and to retailers of wines and ſpirituous liquors.

THOMAS HARWOOD, of RICHD.

Collector of the Revenue.

Annapolis, May 1, 1800.

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ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.